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## 经皮同轴穿刺活检术诊断肌骨系统肿瘤性病变

### Percutaneous coaxial biopsy in diagnosis of musculoskeletal tumors

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中文摘要:

目的 与常规芯针活检术比较,评价经皮穿刺同轴活检术诊断肌骨系统肿瘤性病变的价值。方法 对临床疑似肌骨系统肿瘤性病变的216例患者行224次经皮穿刺活检,按照活检方式分常规芯针穿刺活检(常规穿刺组, $n=38$ )和经皮同轴穿刺活检组(同轴穿刺组, $n=178$ )。以手术病理或临床长期随访结果为最终诊断结果,比较两种活检方法的诊断准确率及穿刺相关并发症。常规穿刺组38例患者接受42次经皮穿刺活检,同轴穿刺组178例患者接受182次经皮穿刺活检。两组病例在病变部位、病变性质构成方面差异无统计学意义。两组活检皆无假阳性结果,常规穿刺组诊断准确率为71.43%(30/42),同轴穿刺组诊断准确率为85.71%(156/182),差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=4.944, P<0.05$ )。常规穿刺组中2例出现穿刺处皮下血肿,2例穿刺后一过性疼痛加剧,1例穿刺通道转移;同轴穿刺组2例出现皮下血肿,6例穿刺后一过性疼痛加剧;两组穿刺相关并发症发生率差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=8.224, P<0.05$ )。两组均无严重并发症发生。结论 经皮穿刺同轴活检术诊断肌骨系统肿瘤性病变的准确率较高,创伤较小,并发症少,值得临床推广应用。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To explore the value of percutaneous coaxial biopsy in the diagnosis of musculoskeletal tumors compared with conventional core needle biopsy. **Methods** Percutaneous needle biopsy was performed in 216 patients with suspected musculoskeletal tumors, which were divided into conventional core needle biopsy group ( $n=38$ ) and coaxial percutaneous needle biopsy group ( $n=178$ ). Based on the results of surgical pathology and long-term clinical follow-up, the accuracy and incidence of complications between the two groups were compared. **Results** Thirty-eight patients in conventional core needle biopsy group received 42 times of biopsy, and 178 patients in coaxial percutaneous needle biopsy group received 182 times of biopsy. There was no statistical difference of site nor nature of lesions between the two groups. No false-positive patient was found in both groups. The diagnostic accuracy of conventional core needle biopsy group was 71.43% (30/42), of coaxial percutaneous needle biopsy group was 85.71% (156/182,  $\chi^2=4.944, P<0.05$ ). For complications, there were 2 cases of subcutaneous hematoma, 2 of transient pain intensified after puncture, and 1 of puncture channel migration in the conventional core needle biopsy group, while in coaxial percutaneous needle biopsy group were 2 cases of subcutaneous hematoma and 6 of transient pain intensified after puncture. No severe complications happened in both groups. The incidence of complications between the two groups were statistically different ( $\chi^2=8.224, P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Coaxial percutaneous needle biopsy of musculoskeletal tumors has high accuracy and less trauma and complications, worthy of clinical application popularized.

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